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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-

Dispatch follow you.
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Pure and Impure Whiskey.

In an article in this column last week we suggested that we need in Richmond and in Virginia a law for the prevention of the sale of impure liquors and need it equally as much, if not more, than laws concerning the sale of impure or adulterated food. The article has attracted much attention and we have been asked by several remarkably innocent persons if it can be true as stated that "much of the so-called whiskey sold in this city is not only impure, but poisonous, both to body and mind."

Certainly it is true. In the absence of any other evidence the fact that in a large number of the saloons in Richmond and in other Virginia cities whiskey can be bought and is bought every hour in the day at five cents a drink, is sufficient to establish the accuracy of the state ment. It would be impossible for a dealer to sell an ordinary drink of pure whiskey at that price. Five cents would barely cover the government tax which is \$1.10 per gallon. The people who drink the beverage they can buy at such a price usually from the worst element in the community, and when their minds become poisoned with fusel oil and the ingredients of the vile concoction to be had at five cents per drink, they become vicious and are a menace to the good order of the community in which they live and move.

It is just as easy to have and enforce to compel dealers to handle only unadulterated whiskies as it is to have and enforce one to insure to the consumer oure food and pure milk, and such law is even more necessary for the well

Of course, it will be argued that pure liquor law, strictly enforced, would necessitate higher prices for whiskey, so much the better. Let us have a pure whiskey law and a board of inspectors to see to its enforcement.

Are the Travelers Homeward Bound at Last?

Ones more comes the glad tidings that Messrs, Gaynor and Greene, one time American citizens, and more lately persistent wanderers on the rotound face of of Senator Mitchell. the earth, are about to revisit their pative strand. To us who have waited all these years hopefully at home, the news of their approaching arrival is gratifying in the exetreme. In simple truth, America yearns for these two gentlemen. And it is, of course, but the tiniest fly in the otherwise pellucid ointment that the wan derers are returning not wholly from sheer love of us, but through the might of polite, yet strong armed officials of the

This latter suggestion, though regreta ble, is mere sentiment. Something is much more to the point, Are they really coming back? So often in the past has similar news brought us to the very tenter hooks of expectation, only, at the pinch, to turn false and fail us. The Supreme Court of Canada, we are assured, has denied the latest Gaynor-Greene appeal, and no other legal processes now lying ready to their hand, their faces are finally, definitely and sorrowfully withal, turned again homeward. So runs the legend, Buc

is it true? Are they really coming back? There are not wanting cynical ones t say that these two men , without a country will never come back as long as they have got any of it left. "It" is cuphemic tically vague, but will doubtless be intelligible to the initiated, "Tis the "it" whose overcunning acquisition turned their two personal biographies into a "case"; the same "it" that has enabled them successfully and for years, to resist extradition: the identical "it" which shrewdly, though, we believe legally, distributed among counsel connected with the provincial government, has kept the two travelers so long and so snugly in

If they are coming home now, say the cynics, it is only because they are broke, which leads to the incseapable conclusion that if they had foregathered more large-19, they might have stayed away longer, 719,806, the circulation having more than

and if enough, why then forever. Which in turn brings us swiftly up against the wholly reasonable and virtuous moral that he who would loot must take heed lest he loot not enough; or less scripturally, take it all, and hang the expense! It is well known, sneer these, that petty thieving is the only kind that ever leads

Now but a few days saved from the perils of a glorious Fourth, we decline to have our spirits dampened by any such dreary concepts as these. Besides, it is not altogether unprecedented, we believe for Americans to come home from abroad guite stone-broke, And anyway, we ar seeking only the facts, and are skeptical only because we have been disappointed

So, once more, are they really coming back?

What's in a Name.

In advocating, or rather suggesting a change of the name of the War Department sometime back, we made use of this language:

"We do not call the navy'a war depart ment, yet the forces in the navy are, if anything, more warlike than the soldiers of the interior. Our so-called 'War Department' should be called the 'Military Department.' Has this question ever before been raised?"

The Brooklyn Standard Union copies his paragraph, and replies as follows:

"Probably not. But if the Richmond paper wants all the departments renamed in accordance with what they really represent, the War Department should be called the Army Department, to match the Navy Department. That would make the nomenclature more symmetrical, as it were. 'Military Departmetrical, as it were. 'Military Depart nent' sounds too amateurish. But how about the 'soldiers of the interior' in the late sham battles, the simulated attacks inte sham battles, the simulated attacks on our const defenses? Weren't they fully as warlike as the navy, if not a little more so? At any rate, they, theoretically, repelled the navy and also, theoretically sunk a number of ships."

We have no disposition to prolong the

discussion, to go into the whys and wherefores, or to enter into argumen concerning the relative strength or fight ng capacity of the navy and the army We have simply made the point tha our War Department is not a "war department," except when we are in a a misnomer, and a misnomer that should grate upon the nerves of a peaceable and

While we can raise no reasonable ob jection to our Brooklyn contemporary's suggestion of "Army Department," we cannot agree that there is anything sugname we proposed. We would be willing to call it Military Department rather than not have a change from the hars! and belligerent sounding name of Was Department.

Mitchell's Downfall.

At first blush it would seem heartless to rejoice in the downfall of any man, es pecially one who by reason of great exaltation, political or otherwise, had a long distance to fall, but his guilt being established beyond a shadow of doubt the country is to be congratulated on the conviction of United States Senator John H. Mitchell in the United States District Court of Oregon.

The charge upon which he was tried was that he, while occupying his public position as senator, accepted a pecuniary compensation for practicing before the Federal departments at Washington tutes a crime. In other words, he was a grafter, a grafter in high places, the the Federal court has put its seal of con demnation upon graft in high places, in that is now being made against graft and grafters, the conviction and the punishguilty, are worth a dozen convictions of less shining lights. It shows that the courts and the people are in carnest about curing the national disease and wining out the national shame; so much in large influence naturally belonging to prominent position cannot shield the guilty. We repeat; the country is to be congratulated upon the complete downfall

Senator Alger Retires. Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan announces that his health requires him to seek the quiet and case of private life, and for this reason he will not offer for re-election to the Senate next winter when the Legislature of his State will be called upon to name a senator. General Alger's health is a little out of whack, it is true, but he is physically able to hold his seat in the Senate if he wanted to The fact of the business is that he never cared very much for the senatorial robe anyhow. He sought the place after Senator McMillan's death as a kind of vindication of himself from the opprobrium which he suffered during and after the war of 1898, when he was undoubtedly the most unpopular and most severely criticised man in America. The jobbery and mismanagement attending the short to him. He was doubtless responsible for a large part of it, but there were others. Alger alone suffered, and that his resigna tion from President McKinley's Cabinet was forced did not help him, but it probably did help others who were more to b blamed than the Secretary of War.

to the Senate and a few years' service there as complete vindication, and as that was all he wanted the seat for, he is now willing to surrender it to some body else. His health is not impaired to

Expansion Safe and Sane. The national bank note circulation

reached high water mark in June. During that month the increase was \$7,392,292, For the year ending June 30th the increase was \$46,484,711. These figures, added to those of former years, make the outstanding bank circulation of to-day \$495,-

flation act of March, 1900.

While this enormous increase in bank freulation has been going on there has been the largest gold production the country or the world has ever known. Thus under sound money auspices there has been a healthy monetary expansion far in excess of anything ever proposed by the the 16 to 1 ratio and it is an expension that came as the country needed it to meet the legitimate requirements of trade. That is to say it is a safe and sane expansion, and not a wild cat and disaster breeding increase of unsafe money.

The first number of Volume II, of the John P. Branch Historical Payers, published annually by the Department of History of Randolph-Macon College, has just issued from the press, under the editorial direction of Dr. William E. Dodd. With the exception of Mr. Robert Kemp Morton's concluding paper on Robert R Livingston, the entire issue is devoted to Judge Spencer Roane, the founder of the Richmond Enquirer, and for many years one of the active leaders of public and political opinion in Virginia. Roane' services appear to have been rather singularly neglected by Henry Adams and other contemporary historians, and the interesting biographical sketch by Mr. Edwin J. Smith, here published, has, therefore, all the value that springs from largely fresh material well handled. Judge Roane's career merits a closer study on the part of those interested in the history of this State than it has hitherto usually received. Roane's attacks on the then proposed national constitution, in the form of letters to the Richmond Chronicle and Richmond Enquirer, form a third section in this issue, and some Roane correspondence, 1799-1821, a fourth Single numbers of the Branch Historical Papers may be had at one dollar each

The returns so far received by the Chicago Tribune, which paper every year gathers up and publishes lists of the Fourth of July casualties as soon as nossible after Independence Day, show tha 36 people were killed, and 1,677 seriously injured as results of the vigorous celebration of the day. These returns are from 150 cities of the country. The small towns and the rural districts are yet to send in reports. When they are all in the above figures will probably be greatly enlarged. However, so far there is a decrease in Fourth of July casualties as compared with the figures of other years and this simply goes to show that our northern and western neighbors are getting sane, not that they are less pa-

The President can, of course, name Taft for Secretary of State, and possibly he could not name a better man for the position, but when it comes to naming the next President of these United States a large number of people other than

paper as a side issue. His opinions will now get first page, top of column, next to pure reading matter position, or the editor will know the reason why

value and sell her grand dukes at their own estimate she could pay off several little indemnities like Japan wants.

raise a half a million in gold for the groundwork of the Mexico Zion before

their appearance in various parts of the South, but their acreage has been re-

The Japs are demonstrating their su periority over Russians by keeping affoat a number of the Russian battleships re cently captured.

Fourth of July oratory came in by telegraph. The fishing yarns born on that day are now becoming due by the slower mail service.

triotism to give up a \$300,000 law practice to take hold of an \$8,000 Cabinet port-

M. Witte is said to be a truthful as well as a wise man, which explains why he is not at the head of the Russian pres

Idaho proposes to stay right up towards the head of the procession, That State now has on hand a land fraud case.

As usual the Russian Jew is coming in for more than his share of the punishment inflicted by the Czar's order

The Czar needs his Manchurian army at home, but it is doubtful if he could keep it in line if he had it there.

The clash of the glants in the ring at King George Courthouse to-day will be heard with the naked ear.

do Richmond a good turn in the way of street cleaning.

The July sun is now making active business for the old Virginia November corn-

The senatorial gladiators have met and they are individually safe and sound. Has the Che Foo correspondent moved

to Odessa? It would seem so.

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our ten yards, covering seve LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE,

WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen, Richmond, Va.

My Summer Plans; or Me and

Peary.

Now these to the nights of the sweltering heat, and the days of the tropical sun,

Which scorches impartial the poor and edite, the moneyed and those who have none.

elite, the moneyed and those when have none;
And the icemen, grown rich, now resign from their biz, and the laundrymen starch but to wilt.
And the moisture, with gice, comes to trek down a phiz, and we yearn to go round in a kilt.

Ah, me, for the nights of the sweltering heat, and oh, me, equatorial sun;
I am simply obliged to admit I am beat, to confess F am just about done.
New I toss on my bed in a foverish sleep, in a dream of the regions below.

Now I hang at my easement (light-clad), and I weep in recalling the feel of the snow.

And I wish, how I wish, I'd been borr

And I wish, how I wish, I'd been born at the pole, as a berg of dimensions and ice,

With the spreading of coolness my mission and goal (though I'd cool off myself once or twice).

And here came the glorious thought in a flash of the Lieut, soon to start for the pole,

And I solemnly, swore through my straggling mustache: "Ha, ha! Peary for mine, by me soul!"

And so I am, writing to Peary to-night to tell him that I'm going, too; And something within me says I'm doing right, and I trust it will seem so to

you.

Ah, Peary and me will forget all this treat, as we skim the smooth berss to our goal,

As, at last cold and happy, we dangle our feet, when we sit side by side out.

on the pole. Ha, ha, for the days of the perfrigid limb and the nights of the frost-

bitten foot,
When Peary warms me and I then snuggie him in the cool of the Esquimau's hut;
Or we sit, fur-wrapped, on the dog-driven
sleigh, and his words, mostly froze,
come to me;
"Come, Henry, let's smile as we go on
our way. Ain't we gettin' our icewater free?"

Socialist Labor Party.

Socialist Labor Party.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In a news item in yesterday's issue you refer to a ticket having been nominated by the "Socialist State Committee."
The ticket referred to was nominated by a regular State convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Richmond on July, the representatives, being present July 4th, representatives being present from Roanoke, Newport News, Ports-mouth and Righmond. I desire it also to mouth and Righmond. I desire I also to be understood by your readers that the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party, both of which have organizations in Richmond, are different and antagonistic political movements. The organization which the writer represents is the Socialist Labor Party.

Socialist Labor Party.

ALEX. B. M'CULLOCH, Manchester, July 6, 1905.

Dixon's Books.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Last week, while I was in the
midst of reading a book by Thomas
Dixon, and when I was only completing Dixon, and when I was only completing it because urged to do so by a friend, and when I was inclined to burn it up, wishing that I had the whole edition to treat in like manner, it was then that I was then that I wishing that I had the whole edition to trent in like manner, it was then that I read a letter in your paper from Rev. Dr. Hawthorne eulogizing Dixon and his books. The words of praise were so unqualified that 'I' should like to know whether Dr. Hawthorne has read "The One Woman," by that author. If he has not, I would advise him to do so, and then give to those who look up to him the benefit of his advice. A woman said to me to-day: "The man who wrote that book ought to be hung." Then she tod, me the story of how, in a certain city in North Carolina, a woman had courted a man who had been married seventeen years and had children almost grown, and persuaded him to be divorced to marry her. The book is rotten from cover to cover. It is a reflection on the race that a human being could conceive such a book. Let thistle be planted in the garden, but may God forbid that such seed be sown in the hearts of our women.

(Note.-Dr. Hawthorne's article, to which reference is made above, was on "The Life Worth Living," Mr. Dixon's lates book,—Editor Times-Dispatch.)

Christian Scientists Pray for Peace.

Peace.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Your well-established reputation for fair play will no doubt lead you to grant me space in your valued columns for the correction of a misapprehension which has been going the rounds of the press. It is a case of conveying an erroneous impression by suppressing a part of the truth, though in most cases this, no doubt, was done through inadvertence. An item has been extensively published reporting that Mrs. Eddy has forbidden her followers to pray for peace between Russia and Japan, and the inference follows, implied of expressed, that Christian Scientists are an unsympathetic, blood-thirsty sort of creatures anyway.

Christian Scientists are an unsympathetic, blood-thirsty sort of creatures anyway.

The fact is that on June 13 Mrs. Eddy requested her followers to prayevery day for peace between Russia and Japan, and you will remember that that date was an exceedingly critical time, when it was generally thought that Japan would not forego the advantage of her long preparation for another crushing blow, and news was hourly expected that it had been delivered. The crisis passed, as we believe, in answer to prayer, and then, after fourteen days of special prayer, Mrs. Eddy requested its cessation. With your permission, Mr. Eddior, the most effective way of correcting this misapprehension is to print Mrs. Eddy's two calls, which appeared in the Christian Science Sentinel, the official organ of the church. These messages breathe such love for all mankind and are expressed in language so beautiful that no reader of The Times-Dispatch will retuse you his thanks for the privilege of perushing them.

(1) To my Church:

rising them.

(i) To my Church:
Dearly Beloved—I request that every member of The Mother Church in Boston pray each day for the amicable settlement of the war between Russia and Japan; and that God bless this great nation, and those islands of the sea, with peace and prospectly. peace and prosperity.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., June 13,

(2) "Hear, O Israel; the Lord, our God,

(2) "Hear, O Israel; the Lord, our God, is one Lord."

I now request that the members of my church cease special prayer for the pence of nations, and cease in full faith that God does not hear our prayers only because of oft speaking, but that He will bless all the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand nor say unto Him, "Why doest Thou?" Out of His aliness He must bless all with His own truth and love.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., June 27, 1955.

Thanking you for this renewed instance of your service in the cause of peace, local, national and international, I am, Very sincerely yours, C. HERBERT PIERSON, Christian Science Publication Committee for Virginia Jefferson Hotel Cigar Stand

Christian Science Publication for Virginia. Richmond, Va., July 3d, 1905.

Submarine Yankee Invention.

Records are being brought to light to prove that the submarine boat is not a youngster by any means. Sir William White, a nted English genius, claims that woungator by any means. Sir William White, a nited English genius, claims that It was a Yankee invention, first put affoat in 1776. In that year an insuccessful attack was made on a British man of war in New York harbor by an American submarine, and this, declares Sir William, was the parent of the modern submarine. The builder was an American named Bushnell. From description left on record by Bushnell, and still extant, says the British engineer, it is certain that he appreciated and provided for the governing conditions of design in regard to buoyancy, stability and control of the depths reached by submarines. "Indeed, Bushnell showed the way to his successors in pearly all three particulars, and although alternative methods of fulfilling essential conditions have been introduced, and practically tested, in the end his plans have, in substance, been found the best."

vented a "plunging boat." In referring to the recent fatality on the British sub-marine A8, he said that in warfare it was impossible to get an advantage such as submergence without corresponding risk, but that despite the well understood danger of service on the submarines, neither officers nor men had shown any disclination for the service. The acci-dent, he says, was evidently due to some trouble with the gasolene engines would be fully explained when the inquiry was completed. The known facts indicate that the accident was caused by the diving of A8 with her conning tow er open, so that the men inside were drowned by the inrushing water like rats in a trap.

The latest type of submerine in the

The latest type of submarine in the British navy, of which particulars are available, is about 150 feet in length, has a displacement of 200 tons; gasolene engines of 850 herse power, a radius of action of 500 miles at a surface speed of thirteen knots, and an underwater speed of nine knots, with a radius of ninely miles.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1203-Battle of Constantinople. This city was besieged this day (Fourth Cru-sade) by the French and Venetian Crusaders, under Count Thibaut de Champagne. After a feeble defease it was surrendered July 18th by the Usurper Alexis, and occupied by the Crusaders, who restored Isaac Angelus to the throne and withdrew.

ish authorities, headed by the famous Thomas Aniello (Mussaniello), a fisherman. 1648-Battle of St. Neots, in England.

1667—The British Admiral, Sir John Har-man, destroyed the entire French fleet, thirty-three sail, at Martinique, and left the vessels to rot on the

1721-Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, held a council with the Indians at Connestogo.

1725—Treaty of Vienna between the Em-peror Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain concluded by the Baron de Ripperda, of Pragmatic sanction 0-Battle of Tchesme (Ottoman wars) between the Russian fleet of fifty sall, under Count Alexis Orloff, and the Turkish fleet of nearly 100 sall of-the-line, under Hassan Bey. With the exception of one ship, which was captured, the whole of the Turkish fleet was destroyed.

rieet was destroyed.

78—British, under Governor Tryon, plundered, and burned at Fairfield, Conn., 2 churches 82 dwellings, 55 barns, 15 stores and 15 shops; and at Green Farms, 1 church, 15 dwellings, 11 barns and several stores, and thence to Norwalk.

thence to Norwalk.

784—Fort Dauphin, Santo Domingo, entered by a negro, Jean Francois, a lieutenant-general in the Spanish army, with severel hundred men, who massacred the white French, about 771 in number. The town had been delivered to the Spaniards for protection, conditioned that the negroes should not be permitted to enter it.

enter it.

1808—Desperate action at night between
the British ship Sea Horse and Turkish frigate Badere Zaffer, 52 guns
and 500 men, and another Turkish
ship of 24 guns. At daylight the
Badere struck, having 165 killed and
and 195 wounded; the other escaped.
Sea Horse had 5 killed 9 wounded.

1809—St. Domingo surrendered to the British and Spaniards. British and Spaniaros.

1814—The United States troops, under Major-General Brown, attacked the British at Chippewa; the latter resoluted and in the evening the treated, and in the evening Americans occupied their works.

Americans occupied their works.

Sala A plot to assassinate the Emperor
of France while on his way to the
opera, was discovered. Many armed
conspirators were seized near the
theatre, of whom twenty-one were
convicted on trial.

—The Confederates evacuated Harper's Ferry and the retreat of the force that had gone north along the Potomac was on.

898-An extension of the armistice at 8—An extension of the armistice at Santiago de Cuba granted in order non-combattants may leave the city and to permit the Spanish com-mander to communicate with Madird in regard to capitulation. General Miles left Washington for Santiago Cuba via Charleston.

Wart on the Hand. There is more public speaking in Tennessee than in any other State in the

Union.—Nashville American.
We deny it. Virginia holds the belt
this year. Tennessee may do better
later on, but from now until August 22d
she will not be in it with the Old Dominion.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.
These claims put one in mind of two
hoys who had a falling out over a contention as to who had the biggest wart
on the back of his hand.—Birmingham
News

-Nashville American.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

SUBJECT: Hezekiah's Prayer.-Isa. xxxviii: 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT: God is our refuge and strength, a very present

By REV. J. E. GILBERT, D. D.,

Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

OPENING WORDS.—The lessen committee evidently supposed that the events to be studied to-day occurred after the invasion of Sennacherib. So the Scripture scens to indicate (II Chorn. xxxii:2). In this opinion many scholars concur. There are others who would place the invasion last in point of time. Among these is the learned William Smith, who puts the case in strong light in his "Old Testament History." Perhaps, the chronology cannot be determined, and, perhaps, it is unimportant. Whichever came first the pussages are in striking contrast. One represents a man whose life is about to depart. A national and a personal danger are encountered, and a personal danger are encountered, and a personal danger are encountered, and are met in the same way and averied by the same means. If the personal incident came first, it was a preparation for that larger public occurrence, in which the lives and fortunes of others were involved. Men are made ready for official station by the discipline that comes in private life.

PROSPECTIVE DEATH (Verse 1.)—Sickness came to Hezckiah. The king was subject to disease as truly as the humblest subject. Physical aliments are levelers—all men are mortal. But what does this sickness mean? Was ever any man laid aside who did not soberly consider the possible outcome? If pain gains firm hold upon the body, who would not peer into the future and consider the prospect of dissolution? Soher thoughts and oppressive fears would thus arise. Most men are left in total suspense during sickness, never knowing the issue until the end is near, and cherishing that old comfort, "while there is life, there is lipe." But yet all matters of a family and state nature, "for thou shalt die and not live," It was to instruct the ruler and to serve his country, came with a definite word, which he had received from the Lord—"Set thine house in order"—settle up and adsist all matters of a family and state nature, "for thou shalt die and not live," It was just such advice as an antending physician would give in our d

as an encouragement and example. It was a 'purely personal matter, which must be presented to God, and for that secrecy was necessary (Matt. v.:6). He did not even rise from his couch-perhaps, he was not strong enough for that, but he turned his face toward the wall and prayed.

PLEADING GOODNESS (Verre 3).—The related armous of the king has been

and had done good. There was no boasing in this. Other men afterward did the same (Neh. xili:14). It was merely an effort to learn how much estimate the Almighty placed upon a good man. Shall such an one die or live? In a world of sin, where wicked men abound, is there any work for such a man? There has ever been a conviction that the good shall survive the wicked (Psa. xc:16). Hezeklah's heart clung to the possibilities of service and, as he prayed, he wept at the thought of ending his career.

PROLONGED LIFE (Verses 4, 5).—The prayer was answered. This good king shall not die at this time. The Lord has yet something for him to do. He shall have lifteen years for service, in which time he may complete what he has begun and undertake some new measures. That time, added to the years already passed, would give him a regn of twenty-nine years, the last half of which might be better than he first half. The prolonged life with a fixed and announced limit, would naturally awaken high purpose and summon every power. Ferhaps, this was God's intention—to bring the king into the very predicts of the grave, that he might seriously consider the past and then draw himself back again, that he might more earnestly enter upon the future. The remainder of life would be more distinctly considered as God's little for the world world world with the past and then draw himself back again, that he might more earnestly enter upon the future. The remainder of life would be more distinctly considered as God's little the prayer had to do whit he prolonged life, one for his glory. It is an interesting fact that in communicating his intelligence, God used his prophet, who went with it to the king.

NATIONAL DEFENSE (Verse 6)—Why did God permit Hezeklah to live? Was if begause he prayed? Does God change his purpose and plan to meet the wishes of pleading men? All sorts of answers, good, bad and indifferent, will be made to these questions. However, much or linged lize, one fact is brought out that deserves special notice. The king is to thr

would deliver, and he pleaded the plottes.

PROFFERED PLEDGE (Verse 7)—The man appointed to die could not be expected to dismiss his fears all at once when assured that he should live. The most hopeful do not easily forget an overhanging trouble. Besides, the preservation of life as against a death sentence implies that some supernatural power must be brought in, of power that shall suspend the ordinary flatural process and change the course of things from death to life. A display of such

supernatural power, as a condescension to human weakness, was therefore, promised without even a request on the part of the king, a sign that should be a pledge of rulfilment of the word concerning the prolonged life. Men do not need such signs now as much as they needed them then, and thereore they are not given. Life as a rule is now regulated by cause and effect, and the proofs of the supernatural are of another kind, not less satisfactory when understood. But in Christ's time there was improper desire for signs. (Matt. xii: 39.)

RECEDING SIHADOW (Verse S)—According to Josephus (who, it must be confessed is not altogether reliable.) Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, while king of Judah, obtained from Tiglath-Pileser, then king of Assyria, the pattern of some structure called a dial, for marking time, which was set up in Jerusalem to serve the purpose now assigned to a town clock. Nothing could exceed the regularity and certainty of the record made by the sun on the dial of Ahaz. Any interference in that record would be regarded as a positive proof of supernatural power. Hence, the prophet, as the mouthplece of God, declared that the sun would go backward ten degrees on the dial. And this, it is said, actually occurred, how-whether by refraction of light or otherwise—we are not informed. It was a beautiful emblem of the turning back in the life of the king. The prenomenan was much like that when the sun and moon stood still (isa, x:12) at the command of Joshua in the valley of Ahalon.

CLOSING THOUGHTS—God has been pleased to draw the curtain and hide the future from the eyes of men. Without doubt this is best for most people because it prompts to constant carefulness in the midst of perpetual uncertainty. When or how often he may purpose, and hy what method he may purpose to execute the purpose. Ho cerminate any life, no one can tell. How often, because of changes in the preparent ends of the may be reasonably sure, that every life has a mission, and that it is proper for every man who lives rightly to desire t

that righteousness is an important con-ment in the accomplishment of that mis-sion, and that it is proper for every man who lives rightly to desire to live long enough to fill his mission. For that he may properly pray (Psa. xu:7), Indeed, we may with safetly declare that a good man shall not be taken away until his work for God in the world is done (2 Tim. iv:7). He need not desire to live after-ward (Luke 11:29.)

Two Medals. Two Medals.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., July 6.—After a thorough and careful review of the twenty-two recital programmes given during the past session by the pupils of the Robertson Planoforte School, it was found necessary to award two medals, as the work of Misses Virginia Meade Walke and Dorothy Brooke Pleasants was so nearly equal.

Misses Mary Bertha Hudgins and Grace Wilson Danforth received next honors. The happy recipients have the special congratulations of the faculty and students, as they alone can appreciate the full extent of the honor.

Military Honors for Woman. Military honors for Woman.

Military honors were bestowed on the late Marle Langanky, mother superior of the Gray Sisters, at Tutz, Prussla, at her funeral last month. Before serving for nearly two decades at the Tutz Honoral model as nurse in the war of 1879-71. Her funeral was attended by all the fullitary organizations of the neighborhood and three salvos were fired over her grave.

Lucky Dog. Mrs. Kidder—Ol yes, he leads a regular dog's life with her.
Miss Gaussip—Indeed? Do you know I suspected she wasn't all that she—
Alra. Kidder—Yes, she's petting and kissing him all the time.—Philadelphia

The Other Side of It.

Sile found his love was growing cold, So back to ma she came; Vowed he was cold, but never told His diffners were the same.

—Philadelphia Press.

Wail of a Victim. "My idea of a good place to live in," said a Wabaunsee young man, "Is a community where I can phone twice to a girl without some women listening and lying about it."—Kansas City Journal.

Your Vacation Planning

should include a trip to Wagner's for a supply of the toilet articles so easy to forget, but so greatly missed if forgotten. Tollet Scaps and Scap Cases, Sponges and Waterproof Sponge Bags, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Clothes Brushes, Manicure Articles, Tooth Preparations, Cold Cream, Lotions for relieving sunburn, Powders, Per-fumes, Toilet Waters, etc., all sold at reduced prices.

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